

SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Year..... DAILY AND BUNDAY, per Month ... Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN. New York City.

Paris-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

#### Flags for the Philippines.

In THE SUN of yesterday was printed a letter from a Colonel of the Regular Army in the Philippines. "The great need here," he wrote, "is of new United States flags. Lots of natives here would fly them if they could get them. Do tell one of your patriotic societies of this." The gentleman to whom this letter was written sent it to THE SUN, which is a pretty good sort of a patriotic society, we think, and now we submit the request to the patriotic public. The Colonel asks for "a large number of cheap flags, in size about 2x3 feet." Please remember the size. As to the number, there need be no stinting. There should be no lack of American flags to remind the natives of their new allegiance and new hopes.

At present, the inhabitants, judging all foreigners by their long experience of the Spaniards, run away before the American troops enter their villages. If they had flags "they would have them out and be confident of our protection." But the flags would do more than allay fear. All over the islands they would be the symbol and pledge of the good wishes of the American people to the Filipinos. To quote from the Colonel, a clear-headed officer of twenty-five years' service and not subject to illusions, "the possession and use of these flags would be a great step in our object, which is to inspire their confidence and thus win their friendship." The flag will appeal to their imagination and sympathies; not yet as it does to ours, but still strongly and to good purpose

Plant the Red, White and Blue all over the Philippines! It will tell the natives that henceforth they are under the shield of the United States. Incidentally it may help to teach a few misguided persons in this country that the American flag will never be removed from the Philippines.

#### Why Mr. Sheldon Has Failed.

The novelty of a newspaper edited "as CHRIST would edit it" created a great demand for the Topeka Daily Capital when it was put under the entire control of the Rev. Mr. SHELDON for a week, and the advantage of the experiment to its proprietors financially was further demonstrated in the enormous increase of its revenue | Democrats there will be only a choice of from advertising. This tide of prosperity, however, will be of short duration, for them will choose the less evil; and that will the paper is dull and uninteresting and it | not be the candidate who stands on the has not followed the model it pretended to | Chicago platform. set up for itself.

Consequently all interest in the sensational undertaking of Mr. SHELDON will soon pass away and the Topeka paper will again be obliged to rely for patronage on the public of that town and its neighborhead, without help from abroad. Of course, as one of our correspondents has pointed out. Mr. Shelbon could not presume to be able to "edit a newspaper as CHRIST would edit it," if he regarded Jesus as other than a purely human being, for it is impossible to imagine that the Kansas mi ister would venture to arrogate to himself the ability to edit a newspaper as perfect and all-knowing Divinity would alone edit it; that would be to pretend that he is under special and infallible inspiration from heaven. But he could have conducted it strictly according to the precepts of Jesus, for those are plain, definite and simple.

In substance, the principle laid down by Jesus is that the only substantial treasures obtainable are spiritual and not material. in the life to come and not in this life, and that to obtain them in their fulness mere earthly treasures and ambitions must be cast aside as obstacles in the way of their pursuit. Here are a few texts from the Gospels indicative of the character of this Christian teaching:

"If any man will sue thee at the law and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also. And whoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain. Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would berrow of thee turn not thou away. "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth,

where moth and rust doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt and where thieves do not break through and steal; for where your treasure is, there will your

"Take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or clothed? For after all these things do the Gentiles | gery, the school of pharmacy and a homocoseek; for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of GoD and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you. Take no thought for the morrow; for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets.'

"What is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his own soul." 'If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast and give to the poor and thou shalt have treasure in

heaven; and come and follow me.' " It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom | the charges for instruction. In the depart-

These are very simple and practical precepts and if Mr. Sheddon should edit the | tached to it, the matriculation fee is, for Topeka paper with a view to demanding | Michigan students, \$10; for all others, \$25. particular and faithful obedience to them | The annual fee is, for Michigan students, at this time he would make it a veritable | \$30, and, for all others, \$40. In the law sensation; for if they were thus obeyed all | school, the matriculation fee is, for Michias it is proceeds in direct conflict with all | for the latter, \$45. The ordinary fees in these commands, all business is organized | the medical school are precisely the same, and conducted in defiance of them; yet, but additional fees are exacted for the prepursuit of riches as fatal to his soul. He this professional school during the whole practical prudence and let the morrow take | about \$300 and, for all others, about \$355. care of itself; he must desist from accum- In the department of engineering the ordiulating money. He must not think and | nary fees are the same as those required in act with reference to this life, but solely the medical school, but here also, there are of seeking wealth men will most of all dread amount of fees, however, paid in the en-

getting rich as perilous to their souls. lowing "In His Steps;" he can mean noth- to \$210 and, for others, from \$240 to \$265. French, German and English, mathematics ing else. Way, then, does he permit the We add that, in the school of pharmacy, and physics, drawing, shop practice and proprietors of the Topeka paper to make | the fees are identical with those fixed for the | mechanical engineering. There are also piles of money out of the sensation of his | medical school, but here the laboratory ex- special requirements distributed in four editing it at so great peril to their souls? | penses are about \$1.20 a week.

It is because people expected this abso-

novelty, but they have found that actually the Topeka journal under his control is conducted on the usual business principles and that he makes no demand that the shall be substituted for them and the whole organization of society changed.

He has failed because he has deceived the people as the result of having deceived himself.

#### Gold Democrats.

Some two hundred Gold Democrats held a sort of mourning meeting in Indianapolis last week, felt the pulse of the country and pronounced it bad, and prepared They see that the Democratic party is still legislation and capitalistic tendencies." The last phrase shows that they have some about centralizing tendencies is a good old Democratic expression, a bit shopworn. The actual Democratic party is the party of centralizing, and even of Socialistic, tendencies. The cry against protection sounds ludicrous in a Democratic mouth since 1892 and 1893.

The souls of the Hoosier Gold Democrats are also much harrowed by our new possessions. Apparently they get their constitutional law from the Dred-Scott decision, and inherit the views of the Hunker and slave-holding Democrats of half a cen-

tury ago. In "the present ominous condition of affairs" the only thing to do is to organize the Gold Democratic forces. It seems that the hope of those "who desire that this Government shall be a Government of the people, by the people and for the people, and as such shall not perish from the earth" depends upon the Gold Democrats. If that is the case, its chance of perishing is large. For the Gold Democratic party has itself been perishing since 1896. Old habit and prejudice, the love of office and of a front seat on the platform have led many of the Democratic backsliders back to their former congregation. Others of them, seeing that, by a curious reversal of old conditions, the Republican party has come to stand for most of what the historical Democracy used to represent, have frankly and in good faith become Republicans.

Where is this third party to get recruits? There are none in sight except the rampant anti-imperialists of the Boston and them to amount to anything. Besides in declaring for anti-imperialism, the Gold Democrats would lose at least as much as they would gain and kick away a great particularly foolish thing for a party claiming to be the genuine Democratic party to do. Finally either Mr. McKINLEY or Mr. BRYAN will be the next President. In the estimation of the Indiana Gold evils. If that is true, sensible men among

## The University of Michigan.

Particular interest attaches to the Uniattained high rank among American seats institution in the strictest sense of the word. It constitutes the crown of the schools by furnishing ample facilities for a the arts, as well as for the thorough professional study of law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and engineering. It should be, at the same time, noted that, while the institution was primarily endowed for the igan, its doors are thrown wide open to from the world at large. How widely the privilege has been turned to account will be made manifest by the data which we find in the calendar for the academical year

1898-99. We observe, in the first place, that the corps of instructors in the university comprehends 228 persons, of whom 10 are women. The whole number of students, after the attendants upon the summer schools are excluded and the names counted | philosophy are substituted for physics, more than once are deducted, is 3,059, of | chemistry and biology. In the graduate whom 1,285 belong to the department of lit- school attached to the department of literaerature, science and the arts; 765, to the law school; 415, to the medical school and 245, to ferred on the completion of approved the engineering school, while the remainder are distributed in the college of dental surpathic medical college. If the whole number of students, including 133 attendants upon the summer schools, be distributed according to the localities to which they are credited, we find that they come from 44 States, together with New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory; also from the Province of Ontario, the Province of Quebee and British Columbia, from Mexico. from England and Ireland, from Germany, Russia, Turkey, Egypt and Japan. This is a remarkable exhibit, and bears witness to

the breadth of the institution's fame. Equally noteworthy is the moderation of ment of literature, science and the arts, for instance, and in the graduate school atvilization, the whole social organization gan students, \$10, and, for all others, \$25; would be revolutionized radically. Society the annual fee for the former is \$35, and wheever would follow "In His Steps" must scribed laboratory and demonstration obey them exactly. He must give up the courses. The total amount of fees paid in must avoid all litigation. He must dismiss | four years' course is, for Michigan students, with reference to the life to come. A com- additional charges for the laboratory munion of goods must prevail, and instead | courses and for shop practice. The total

Interobedience to the commands of Jesus by anywhere in the world education of so high in civil, mechanical, electrical or mechan-Mr. Shelden that the announcement of his a grade may be obtained so cheaply by experiment of their - fally newspaper | those who derive no assistance from schol-

attracted attention throughout the Eng. arships and fellowships. It should not be dar of this institution without being conlish-speaking world. They looked for a taken for granted, however, that such aids vinced that due precautions have been to the acquirement of learning are entirely taken to exact adequate qualifications lacking. Besides five loan funds, the pro- from applicants for admission and to imceeds of which are not as yet entirely avail- part substantial value to all degrees conable, there are from four to six scholarships | ferred by the University of Michigan. utterly contradictory principles of Jesus, open to graduates of the Detroit High School, and four scholarships bestowing an annual income of \$250 each, and two worth \$50 each, all of which are reserved to graduates of the Saginaw High School. There are also six Phillips scholarships, which are open only to undergraduates who excel in the Greek and Latin studies required for admission to the university on the part of candidates for the A. B. degree. There is likewise one fellowship valued at \$500 a year attainable by a Bachelor of Arts some resolutions of reproach and warning. of Michigan University of not more than two years' standing. In the school of pharwholly in the power of Bryanism, and they macy, too, there is a fellowship worth \$350 shudder at the Republican party "with its a year, which is awarded for the purpose of centralizing tendencies, protective tariff promoting research. It is not, however, the purpose of this institution to make education eleemosynary, but rather to smack of Bryanism themselves. The talk place it by very low charges within the reach of any self-respecting, capable and hard-working man.

When we keep in view the comparative youth of this institution, the extent of its educational appliances may well excite surprise. The libraries of the university on June 30, 1898, contained in the aggregate 122,962 volumes, besides 18,461 unbound pamphlets and 1,299 maps; 740 periodicals are received in the general library and 178 medical journals in the libraries of the medical and dental departments. The astronomical observatory is well equipped; the refracting telescope has an object glass 13 inches in diameter. The university museums contain collections illustrative of natural history, the industrial arts, chemistry, materia medica, anatomy, archeeology, ethnology, the fine arts and history. Especially worthy of attention are the Chinese exhibits presented by the Pekin Government, and the Stearns collection of musical instruments. In the several laboratories opportunities are provided for practical instruction in physics, chemistry, zoölogy, psychology, botany, engineering, histology, physiology, hygiene, electrotherapeuties, pathology, anatomy and sponge: dentistry. We remark, finally, that there are two hospitals connecting with the university affording ample facilities for clinical instruction.

Let us now look at the requirements for admission to the several departments, and then at the degrees conferred, which will supply keys to the curriculum pursued in the university. The conditions pre-Chicago type, and there are not enough of scribed for admission to the department of literature, science and the arts are distributed in four groups. Certain requirements in history, in English, in mathematics, in physics and in botany are common Democratic principle, which would be a to all the groups. In the first group, the additional requirements comprise a preparation in the classic languages covering at least four years of study of Latin and two years of Greek. In group second, the additional requirements comprise four years of Latin, together with two years of French or two years of German. In group third, the amount of antecedent language study in the additional requirements is reduced to four years in all, but, as an offset to this reduction, two years of study in other subjects are required, namely, one year of United States history and one year versity of Michigan not only because it has of chemistry. In the fourth group, the amount of language study in the additional of learning, but also because it is a State | requirements is further reduced to two years, but to compensate for this curtailment, the applicant must present a year of public educational system of the common- | United States history and a year of chemisuniversity is prescribed by law; it is to that have been approved by the faculty, complete the work begun in the public and the applicant's certificate must show that he has sustained satisfactory examinaliberal education in literature, science and | tions in all the studies prescribed in some one of the four groups of requirements for

admission. To obtain the degree of Bachelor of must have continued the study of Greek benefit of the sons and daughters of Mich- Latin and French during a considerable part of his college course. The degree students from all parts of the Union and of Bachelor of Philosophy is attainable without Greek, but both French and German, as well as Latin, must be studied. The degree of Bachelor of Science can be secured without devoting any time to the lassical languages, but both French and German must have entered into the college curriculum. We observe, lastly, that the degree of Bachelor of Letters may be gained on like conditions, so far as foreign languages are concerned, but history and ture, science and the arts, the degrees concourses of advance study are Master of Arts, Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy, Master of Science and Doctor of Science, and Master of Letters.

In the law school the course normally covers three years. All applicants for admission, if candidates for a degree of LL.B., must satisfy the requirements for admission to the department of literature, science and the arts in one of the four groups above defined. This means in practice that a young man may obtain the LLB, degree in the law school of this university without any knowledge of either of the classical languages. The degree of Master of Laws is conferred on any graduate of the law school who continues to pursue to the satisfaction of the faculty the study of law in the university for one year after graduation. In the medical school the requirements for admission will be materially increased in the year 1901. Applicants will then be examined, not only in English, arithmetic, geometry, physics and Latin, but also in trigonometry, general biology, chemistry and French or German. The degree of Doctor of Medicine will only be conferred upon students who shall have been engaged satisfactorily in the study of medicine for the period of four years. We come, lastly, to the requirements for admission to the School of Engineering. Applicants who are candidates for any of the four degrees conferred by this department must pass a satisfactory examination in the English or Latin, in algebra, geometry and trigonometry, in physics and chemistry, in hisory and in botany, physical geography or astronomy. After entrance, most students will find that four years are needed for gineering school during the four years'; the completion of the prescribed currie-That is what Dr. Sheldon means by followers is, for Michigan shelents, from \$185 ulum. This includes for all students, courses, according as a student is a candi-On the whole it may be doubted whether | date for the degree of Bachelor of Science

> ical engineering. No one can examine en the calen- fused and thoroughly friendly is American citi-

## Vense Dubs and Fen Dubs.

Recalling the days when he played marbles and knocked them out of the ring in doubles, an editorial writer in the Nashville Banner recently made use of the headline 'Vense Dubs" and has thereby started a widespread controversy. He was at once peremptory words:

"To a considerable extent our newspapers are charged with the present and to some extent the future spelling of the language. 'I venture to say that your spelling in an impor-

tant headline, 'Vense Dubs,' is fatally wrong. 'I do not feel called upon to defend my position. Though clearly abashed by the authority of Col. DOAK, the Banner still trusted to its youthful recollections and explained its position apologetically, but firmly, as

being conscious of the truth: "We think Mr. Doan is mistaken in saying " Vense dubs' is fatally wrong.' The spelling is not of an elegant English phrase, but a phonetic and approximately correct rendering of a familiar expression used by boys in marble playing. When we played marbles in the years agone such exclamations as 'venture dubs' or 'dubs.' ' venture rounduns' and venture kicks' were notable features in the dialogue of the game. When a player knocked two marbles out of the ring or when he 'killed' his man and his marble carromed and struck the taw of another opponent, he was prevented from availing himself of he double advantage by the cry 'venture dubs,' unless he first called 'dubs!' As it was necessary to be quick of utterance to get an advantage the players naturally contracted these calls without any regard for rules orthographical or grammatical, and instead of saving 'venture double' or 'venture doublet,' they would say 'vench dubs' or 'vense dubs.' "

This brought down upon its head an erudite discharge of elephantine humor from a and not improbable story is affoat to the effect Dr. R. L. C. WHITE, who showed that the correct phrase should be, "vent your doubs," and quoted CHAUGER, SHAKESPEARE, The Ingoldsby Legends, HALLIWELL and Bailey's dictionary in support of his belief. The Banner thereupon began to

"With such an array of authorities to sustain him we shall forego any rash attempt to controvert his position. Our version of the phrase was not acquired by special research in lexigraphic and philologic fields, but was a simple recollection of the boyish

understanding of it." The controversy has, however, since spread beyond Nashville and beyond Tennessee. The general interest in matters of common speech is noticeable, as well as the timidity people feel in upholding their own observation in such things against apparently contradictory statements in the dictionaries. The Nashville Banner's recollections are probably correct, for the American Dialect Society, which has given much attention to the phraseology of the game of marbles, has found that prohibition is expressed in the adjacent States of Kentucky | most important strategic points in the defence and Missouri by "vent" or "vents." In the very first number of Dialect Notes, published in 1892, Prof. J. P. FRUIT says that in the Kentucky dialect " 'Dubs' means doubles or two marbles; 'thribs, thribbles, three marbles; 'vent' or 'vents' means 'I prevent,' as in 'vents your everys.'"

In all likehood, therefore, the term 'vents" or "vense" was good boy usage in Tennessee as well, and perhaps in other States south of the Ohio River to which the games of marbles penetrated.

North of the Ohio, however, the general boys' word seems to have been "fen." Prof. J. M. HART reported it from Cincinnati: 'Fen heist,' don't hoist your hand while wealth. Its governing body is a Board of try as in the third group, and also a year of shooting," and suggested "Isn't this fend graphic communication with a neutral port Regents, who, in pursuance of the State | English history and a year of English litera- from defend, like the French use of defendre, Constitution, are elected by popular vote ture. The privilege of sending pupils for to forbid, to prohibit?" In that sense the City, in the District of Columbia and in the existing cables connecting France with its public schools in England. There is no doubt | African possessions, and those along the coasts as to the meaning, but the Dialect Society has not pronounced a decision as to the ocean cables to its more distant colonies to derivation of either word, so far as we avoid the drawbacks alluded to. know, nor has it settled the question whether the Northern "fen" and the Arts at this university an undergraduate | Southern "vent" have a common origin.

# The Tax on Libraries.

The bill before the Legislature to amend the real estate of libraries is designed to relieve the libraries of the State of a hardship that was evidently not foreseen when 1896 made the real property of library associations not actually used by library buildings but leased for other purposes subject to taxation. The hardship which the present bill proposes to remedy may be best illustrated by the case of the Brooklyn Library whose interests have been very injuriously affected.

The time-honored policy of the State to exempt all library property from taxation had encouraged this institution to invest a large part of its trust funds in real estate adjacent to the library building and the rentals received are an Important part of pay the tax of over \$2,000 imposed by the legislation of 1896 out of its present income; neither can it sell its real estate, in the present market, except at great loss, and in fact it needs this land for future

enlargement of the library building. The proposed amendment does not ask the Legislature to change the present policy of the State with regard to library real estate, but merely that real property acquired in good faith previous to the change in the law in 1896 shall continue to be exempt from taxation. This proposal is equitable and in the public interest. Nearly all the property of the Brooklyn Library, which has cost | \$600,000, is the result of private contributions. Its enlightened management and the 150,000 volumes on its shelves have made it a leading institution of education in a vast community. Its usefulness should not be crippled by the serious impairment of its income, which is largely derived from property acquired under the earlier tax often heard that over on your side of the world

of Kentucky for not accounting for him among the interpreters and best friends of the Conlanguage and literature, in French, German | stitution who is the Senate on Friday voted that the Constitution does not extend by its own force to a! new territory.

> There has been a sort of superstition that the weather delights to play wet lokes on Sr. Paritiel's Day in the vain attempt to impair the robust Irish constitution and damp the hearty Irish gayety. Yesterday the weather behaved itself. Mr Nagag brushed the streets off, and all was auspicious for Sr. Patricius The parade was full of the energy and life that distinguish it among all the processions of the year, and it was greeted by a thoroughly goodhumored and sympathetic crowd. To us the number of hale old men on the streets was one of the most interesting characteristics of the day. The most significant, showing how well

zenship, was the wearing of the green by so many persons of other than Irish birth or origin. The names on a thousand carts showed this. At night there were dinners and speeches innumerable. And so St. Patrick's Day in the morning and in the evening was as able as

Every month brings a new statesman. but nobody has arisen this year to dispute the supremacy of the Hon. HATPIN PHILLIPS of Albany.

The general trend of the spring elections in this State is favorable to the Democracy.—Albany

Ever since the Hon. Jim Jones of Arkansas called to task by a stern guardian of the got hold of that lovely word "trend" and English tongue, Col. H. M. Doak, in these passed it along it has been a great comfort to the Democratic brethren. And ever since Albion elected a Democratic Village President the "trend" of the spring elections has been favorable to the Democracy.

> "Tiny Tim!" - Washington Times. This is a reference to the Hon. TIMOTHY L. Woodbuff of Brooklyn. It may make him

## IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Vice-President.

The Free State south of the Modder River appears to be now entirely under British control, and the burghers are said for the most part to be giving up their arms and making submission. No mention, however, is made in the despatches of the commandos known to have trekked north from the Orange River nor of what has become of their artillery, The absence of information on these matters shows that British scouting parties had not yet begun operating east or southeast of Bloemfontein to any distance, Patrolling parties to the north report the country us far as the Modder River to be clear of Boers who have left the bridge across that stream intact, but they do not seem to have obtained any definite information regarding the Boer movements beyond the Modder. Concerning the situation in the northern part of the Free State, all so far, is rumor. A curious that the Free State has been declared annexed to the Transyaal, and that henceforth Pretoria is the capital of the united repub-Should this be the case, and should it be acquiesced in by the fugitive executive at Kroonstad, the Free State ceases to exist as a separate independent State by its own act as doubt its memories and threw up the much as by the declaration of Lord Roberts. In case of the eventual subjugation of the Transvaal this act would only have historical interest, but if through any concatenation of circumstances that were averted and a settlement arranged through intervention, arbitration or other cause, this alleged act of union would form an object of discussion by diplomatists and jurists. Confirmation of the statement, however, is needed.

In Natal, Gen. Buller's scouts are feeling the Drakensberg passes north and south of Van Reenen's Pass, and report them all strongly held; but as yet there is no hint of a movement in advance, either against the passes or the Boer positions in the Biggarsberg. A London paper is responsible for the statement that the Boers are preparing intrenchments at Vercening, the point on the Vaal River where it is crossed by the railway from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. There is every probability that they already exist, as Vereening is one of the of the Transvaal frontier next to Laings Nek. The silence of Pretoria just at this momen is awkward, as it leaves the outside world without the means of checking the rumors of all kinds that are coming from the British side regarding dissensions among the Transvaal Boers an I their leaders. The cables connecting the Boer capital with the outside world being entirely under British control may explain the absence of information from the coer side as to what is really going on, and is an example of the disadvantage to neutral nations of almost the entire world's telegraphic relations being under the exclusive control of one great power that might happen, as in the present instance, to be also a belligerent. The disadvantage is aggravated in the actual circumstances by the fact that teleis controlled and censored equally with that to and from belligerent territory. The French Government so well appreciates the great importance of this question, that in addition to of its Asiatic territories, it is preparing to lay

#### OLD BRICKS FROM BOWLING GREEN, Uncommonly Like the New York Brick Not the Dutch Article.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Holland ociety of New York some time ago placed upon No. The bill before the Legislature to amend the law of 1896, relating to the taxation of this site Fort Amsterdam was built in 1626 and the first church on Manhattan was erected within the inclosure."

In preparing the site for the new Custom House many old buildings have been torn down, includthe law was adopted. For more than sev- ing the building that stood upon the supposed site enty years all the property of libraries had of the old church, which for many years has been been exempt from taxation, but the law of used as a stable. Many people, believing this stable used as a stable. Many people, believing this stable to have been the original church edifice, have carried away large numbers of the bricks, of which it was built, to be kept as souvenirs, stating that the bricks were imported from Holland and are over two and on shalf centuries old.

There is a great diversity of opinion on the subject. Many who have seen the building and have examined the bricks say that the building is of comparatively recent construction, and that the bricks resemble the product of Perth Amboy or of Haverstraw much more than the Holland article. The bricks are bright red in color, weigh eight pounds and are 81,x4x2 inches in dimension.

The bricks are bright red in color, weigh eight pounds and are 8'ax4x2 inches in dimension.

Can you enlighten your readers upon this subject? Was the original church torn down prior to the clearing of the site for the new Custom House! Bothe bricks described answer the description of butch bricks?

R. S. M. NEW YORK, March 13.

No relie of the original Old Datch Church is now in existence, as far as can be ascertained. the library's income. But it is not able to | The church was destroyed about the same time as the fort which was razed in 1787, and a memorial tablet from the church was transferred to the old church in Garden street, now Exchange place, and set in its walls. After the bir fire of 1835, in which this church was destroyed, search was made for the tablet but nothing was ever found of it. From old pletures of the city it would seem that the Old Dutch Church was a stone structure. In any case the treasured bricks of the relic hunters culled from the Bowling Green site are in no wise connected with the church. They are the remains of the st ble of some wealthy man of the New York of 1800 or thereabouts, perhaps Commodere Venderbilt, who hat a house in Bowling Green and a stable behind it. There was a whole row of munsions there, each of which presumably had its stable. It is probable that the bricks described are of New York city manufacture. Under provincial Governors in this State, he size of the brick was prescribed by statue. It was not the shape of the old Holland-made brick, which was a thin, broad ferred to the old church in Garden street, now by statute. It was not the shape of the old Holland-made brick, which was a thin, broad slab. Brickvards in this city afterward made bricks in imitation of the Holland article, but the shape of the bricks described in the letter would indicate that they were baked after the imitation Holland brick ceased to be pepular: collably about the beginning of the present

# Australian Snakes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET Having many "enake" yarns are told which would be we owe an apology to Senator Lindsay of Kentucky for not accounting for him among the interpreters and best friends of the Constitution who in the Senate on Friday voted that the Constitution does not extend by its own force to all new territory.

In appeared in a local paper as an episode which had just occurred. "A woman in a country district was weshing outside, put the halv with localing footile in perambulator, a snake get into 'pram,' took tent of bottle out of child's mouth, began to suck it, putting its trail into child's mouth as a substitute to keep it unite." THORPDAYE, Victoria, Australia, Feb. 2.

# Hobson Heard From.

In the T. mes-Democrat of March 14 there is a letter from Lord. Holson, dated at the year flaspole con-offering to the town of Montz mery a flaspole con-New Yells, March 17 sisting of the lower must of the foremast of the Spanish gunboat Don Juan de Austria and the fore topmast of the Spanish armore I cruiser Almirante Oquendo, destroyed a: Santiago. The lower mast is on board the American bark Adolph O'Brig, on its way home, and the topmast is in the Norfolk Navy Teresa when she was floated.

Gov. Johnston of Alabama accepts with pleasure.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For forty

years the United States have not com-

AMERICAN SEA POWER. An Adequate Merchant Marine Not Less Needful Than an Effective Navy.

manded at the hands of the Great Powers the consideration they commanded in the seventy years preceding 1860. During that earlier period our development and strength were the wonder and envy of all mankind. Why? Only because we were a great commercial sea Had we in 1860 possessed a Navy equal in efficiency and power to our merchant shipping England would have been more regardful of her neutrality obligations between 1861-65, and the Alabamas and the Semmeses might never have ruined our shipowners and destroyed our shipping. The War of the Rebellion might have been greatly shortened, we might have had ten or twenty million more people than now, and we might through commanding sea power have become the greatest world power a quarter of a century ago. Instead of being partitioned among the Powers of Europe Africa might to-day have rested secure under the government of free republies. China might not have been at the mercy of Bears and Lions, our foreign commerce might easily have been doubled, we would long ago have ceased to be a debtor and have become a creditor nation, and the world in general and ourselves in particular would have been infinitely the better for it.

All this would have been probable had we been as strong a naval power before the Civil War as we were a maritime power, and had we since that time continued to be a great naval and maritime power. This is stated not to suggest "what might have been." but, with the errors of our neglect before us, to indicate

what we may be hereafter. We note with uneasiness Halifax, Bermuda, St. Lucia and Esquimalt. We talk, but we do not act. Silently and steadily those impregnable positions disquiet and menace us. We see, but we do not heed.

When we delivered our ultimatum to Spain. what reason had we to be feared? To be sure, our Navy subsequently dld magnificent work. but the very impotency of our enemy robbed our victories of their real impressiveness.

We are exasperated over the Alaskan boundary dispute, but it remains unsettled. The same is true of our deep-sea fisheries. These and other things are kept "alive" to afford a foundation for elementary exhibitions of our 'diplomacy!" When we seek to settle these issues we strangely find postponement where we had looked for settlement.

We are in a constant state of apprehensiveness as to external matters. Our people dream about and play with commercial expansion. Germany acts. She has learned her esson. We may see the fruits of it, before ong, in Brazil and elsewhere. We are too uncertain to put our foot down solidly outside of our own territory. The reason is that we have become accustomed to confining our attention almost entirely to our domestic development. Our foreign trade has grown largely of its own momentum. Where a market fell to our hand we sometimes seized it, more often we gave it away. South America is the natural customer for our products, but our people lack the enterprise essential to the securing of that trade. The same is true as to Asia. In commercial expansion we lack confidence because we are without the knowledge born of experience. We do not manage our external trading: foreigners do it for us with their merchants, their agencies, their ships and their

banks. They are known, but we are not An adequate and always efficient Navy will in part correct this. It will inspire among our people confidence in the protective qualities of our Government, and they will reach out for "the world's markets." But a merchant shipping of our own is the essential instrument of our external development. Let us put on lines of commodious and speedy ships, let us insure by all needed aid frequency and regularity of sailings, let it be known that this is a permanent national policy, and our merchants will install themselves at the other end of the line. Trade will follow the flag; banks will be established, and enterprise will be quickened because confidence has been inspired by the evidences of our activity. Let us cease worrying. Let us go to work systematically. Everything is ours if we but reach out for it in the right way. Our fisheries disputes will cease, the Alaskan

boundary question will no longer vex us when assumes proportions commensurate with our real national status. We shall then enjoy the consideration at the hands of the Great Powers to which we are properly entitled. Egyptian history in remotest antiquity records that sea power gave world power. The merchant ships of Tyre and Sidon made Phoenicia a world power before the advent of Christ. Since Carthage was all-powerful in ships and in commerce, since the days of Grecian and Roman, of Venetian and Hanseatic, of Viking and Portuguese, of Spanish and of Dutch and of British supremacy, world power has only come through superior sea power.

We shall become the greatest of world powers if we put life, vigor and enduring strength into our instrumentalities of sea power. Then the world will recognize us for what we are. The Monroe Doctrine, if we will it, will then become

fundamental international law. But while we linger, while we hesitate to count the cost, losing sight of the gain, our rivals are achieving results regardless of cost. Our gaze seaward should no longer bewilder us. Let us plant ourselves there to stay, to expand, to control! Let us begin now.

A MONBOE DOCTRINAIBE. WASHINGTON, March 16,

### Thomas K. Beecher for Slavery. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In his letter of

March 15, J. Whit Wood states that the Rev. Thomas

K. Beecher was one of the early Abolitionists, and that THE SUN's obituary notice of him was in error in saying that he was a believer in slavery. Probably Mr. Wood bases his belief on the fact that Mr. Beecher was "an agent of the underground railroad," and "assisted escaped slaves on route to Canada." It is true that the eminent minister who has just died assisted the projectors of the underground railroad in forwarding escaped slaves to freedom, but it des not follow that he was an antislavery man. Regarding the slave matter he used to say that he aided those who came to him because they were human beings in need of help and not because they were black men and escaped slaves. This is in keeping with the man's whole character. Nobody who knew Thomas K. Beecher can imagine him turning away from his door any person who needed his help When Mr. Beecher first came to Elmira he was told that many of his new parishioners had left their own churches because the preaching there was not of a sufficiently pronounced abolitionist character to suit them. This was in the early fifties and It looked as if the young minister would have trouble with his new church. He decided to have an understanding at once and from his pulpit he addressed his congregation to this general effect: "There are questions nearer home than slav ry to occupy our attention here in Elmira. I will make a

occupy our attention here in Elmins. I will make a five years' agreement with you as to this slavory question. During that period we will let the thing rest. If you can stand my preslavery nonsense I can stand your anti-slavery absurdities."

When the slavery question assumed the aspects of a peril to the Union Mr. Beacher promptly offered his services on the Union sade. Even his war experiences, however, did not wholly destroy his belief that the institution of slavery w. s.in many respects a good thing and I have heard him may father's house, where he was a frequent visitor, express the belief within the or twelve years that slaver was a nood thing for the negro in general and that though there were dendities cases of outrage and brutchiv comested with the institution of slavery, yet, on the whole, the negro in this country was worse of after the war than before, it is nossible that he chan, did sviews in recent years, but there is no turn in the state can that he was one of the early Abolition sits. That Mr. Beacher could have openly held to relavery opinions in such a strong anti-slavery one as kinera through out the troublons days preceding the civil War and still have maintained the respect and related of all classes is any of the best evidences of his strong, course geous and winning personainy.

New Yorks, March 17.

### Bishop Fowler's Advice to Candidates for the Methodist Ministry.

From the Philadelphia Time "If you haven't a wife, get one, but don't marry a woman simply on account of her piety or good Yard. The flag proposed for the pole is the Stars a woman simply on account of her picty or good and Stripes which Hobson hoisted on the Maria looks. Look to it that she is possessed of sound horse sense. Otherwise the marriage is likely to prove a disastrous failure."

THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

Mr. Hornaday's Views on Chief Game Protector Pond-The Case in Buffale

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After reading the letter which you published March 12, from J. Warren Pond, Chief Forest, Fish and Game Protector, I feel that it is high time to offer the readers of THE SUN the true meas-

are of this man. Every word of Mr. G. O. Shields's published statement in THE SUN of Feb. 21, in regard to the venison steak served at a Buffalo hotel under the name of antelope steak is true. Mr. Shiel is's statement that "there remained on the meat a little piece of the skin with a very few hairs attached, through which they were able to identify it beyond an error as venison meat,"-which statement Mr. Pond says "is certainly the thinnest thing on record. and does not deceive any one, as the public is not misled by any bosh,"-is perfectly true. I found on the piece of meat served by the hotel in Buffalo a small piece of skin with a long hair attached to it, which, upon comparison with deer hair and antelope hair, proved conclusively to be the former. Even with the aid of a magnifying glass, the identification was absolutely unmistakable, and I am quite willing to make an affidavit to this effect.

Mr. Pond states that "the hair on an antelope and a deer, except in certain portions of

absolutely unmistakable, an 'I am quite willing to make an affiliavit to this effect.

Mr. Pond states that "the hair on an antelope and a deer, except in certain portions of the body, is so nearly identical, as I am informed by scientists, that any one would require quite an amount of hair to distinguish one from the other, and it would be impossible to identify a few stray hairs that might adhere to a piece of meat, especially after it had been cooked." For purposes of identification, one long hair from the edible portions of an antelope's body is as good as a thousand. The body hair of an antelope is coarse, hollow, brittle and breaks like a straw. The hair of a deer is solid, finely pointed and persistent.

The evidence against the Buffalo hotel was direct, explicit and abundant, but after Mr. Pond had visited the proprietor of the hotel—as it was reported to me that he did while considering the advisability of prosecuting this case—he decided that there was no evidence, and it was useless to attempt to secure a conviction. I consider that in this matter Mr. Pond was derelled in his duty and I know that his long statement in regard to this case is calculated to lead the readers of The Sun to believe things which are not true.

It is the "sentiment and bellef" of Mr. Pond that "the object of Mr. G. O. Shields in creating and pushing the League of American Sportsmen was simply to sell his (magazine) Recreation," Mr. Shields can afford to allow the Chief Game Protector to voice his "sentiments and belief" to any extent that he chooses. The work of the President of the League of American Sportsmen speaks for itself, and needs no defence from me. The statement that the League was created and pushed to promote the sale of Reveation is untrue. The League of Reveation is untrue. The League of the "game hogs." and the friends of game hogs.

If it be true, as Game Protector Pond says, that "the Fish and Game Protectors and Forest.

on the balls hogs.

If it be true, as Game Protector Pond says, that "the Fish and Game Protectors and Foresters of this State are ready and anxious to coperate with any person or organization interested in our work who is willing to set upon."

terested in our work who is willing to furnish us with trustworthy information to act upon, then the game protector has experienced within the last few days a marked change of heart. Up to this time it has not been possible to secure his cooperation or assistance in any of the matters that have been brought before him by the L. A. S.

In my opinion it would be a great advantage to the interests of game and bird protection if the office of Chief Forest, Fish and Game protector, were filled by a man of courage and energy, a fighter instead of a follower, who is not always looking for defeat, and nas eyes in his head with which to see open violations of the law such as Mr. Shields has found abundantly here in this city during the past two years.

New York, March 12.

#### The Tuttle Case-A Card From a Christian Scientist.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: An article in this morning's issue of THE SUN comments on the Tuttle case in Baltimore, where the First and Second Readers of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in that city have been by Mr. F. L. Tuttle sued for 20,000, because a Christian Scientist practitioner of that body failed to cure him of a complication of

This arraignment of a corporate body by an individual, because an ind vidual member of that body has failed to heal, is certainly something new. Where have medi al colleges or bodies of authorized physicians been called upon to stand sponsor for individual cases? Christian Science practitioners in good and regular standing are graduates of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College in Boston or of the institutes authorized by that body and instructed by its graduates. "Mental therapeutics" has now become a recognized system of healing, but Christian Scientists do not yet claim that all practitioners have sufficient realization of the power of Divine causes such obstinate cases as that of Mr. Tuttle. From my own experience of nearly sixteen years in the successful treatment of disease through Christian Science mind-healing, I feel competent to speak as

one having authority For fourteen years I have practised in this city and have had extensive and varied experience with both chronic and acute cases, in adults and children, and can testify to a record which I will gladly compare with that of any prominent medical practitioner, and all Christian Science practitioners can do the same. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and H-alth, With Key to the Scriptures," page 40; "For more than a quar-ter of a century \* \* these rules have been submitted to the broadest practical tests, and everywhere when honestly applied under circumstances which make demonstration possible, Christian Science has shown that Truth has lost none of its Divine and healing efficacy, even though centuries have passed away since Jesus practised these rules on the hills of Judea and in the valleys of Galilee." It is pertinent to ask in such a case as this, when mental therapeuties are recognized as a healing power. Should the honest practitioner, who has been faithful to his patient, be accused of "inflicting injury" on that patient, when he or she fails to respond? There are thousands of well authenticated

#### First Beader of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York city. Theatre Tickets.

be quoted.

cases of the cure of all manner of disease that can

AUGUSTA E. STETSON, C. S. D.,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire I note in THE Sun to-day some comparisons between New York and Richmond in regard to the control of theatreticket speculators, to the advantage of Richmond. What is the use of passing laws to regulate such things when it is possible for any manager to abolish this annoying practice, independently of the law or what other managers are doing. If certain cheap places prefer to work with the speculators in order places prefer to work with the speculators in order to dispose of their tickets to better advantage than through their bax offices, and their patrons approve of it, why let them have their way; but it is altogether unnecessary for any theatre to allow its patrons to be annoyed and fleegod. There is a form of take t which cannot be bought and sold, i.e., transferred, like the ordinary form now in use. It costs more, of course, but when the public understand the possibilities in view, they will undountedly demand protection; and if the additional business when would naturally come to a theatre thus free from annovance would not compensate the management for the extra outlay, a small advance in the price of a few medium seate would equally the protection of the additional business when would not compensate the management for the extra outlay, a small advance in the price of a few medium seate would equally the protection.

what a been to those who cannot estimate their company or the weather two weeks ahead to be able to enter a theatre without molestation and scource seats without estortion! SIDNEY SMITH.

BROOKLYN, March 16.

# A Straight Tip.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: In the interests of would-be fashionable men will you kindir publish the following: The black band worn on the left coat sleeve indicates in England that the wearer is either the servant of a family in mourning or is too poor to buy black clothes. X. Y. Z.

From the Albany Times Union. The best-natured set of men in the United States can be found in the ranks of that great organization

# whose members are familiarly known to the public

pring. A Brief Poem on the Subject of March B ing the First Spring Month. Gee which

#### What kind of weather it is That this is!

From the London Feld.

We believe well-tried boats like Britannia and Valkyrie II. at her best were equal to any of the Herreshoff yachts of their period.

W. J. L.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Eck Lo is a

farmer living near Nokomio, Ill. Can he join your